

hydrocarbyl groups

Univalent groups formed by removing a hydrogen atom from a *hydrocarbon*, e.g. ethyl, phenyl.

See *heterocyclyl*, *organoheteryl*, *organyl* groups.
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hydrocarbylene groups

Divalent groups formed by removing two hydrogen atoms from a *hydrocarbon*, the free valencies of which are not engaged in a double bond, e.g. 1,3-phenylene, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ propane-1,3-diyl, $-\text{CH}_2-$ methylene.

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